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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/034,928	12/28/2001	Motoshi Hamasaki	FUJS 19.308	1423

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Rosenman & Colin LLP
575 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022-2585

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, PHU K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2671

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/034,928

Applicant(s)

HAMASAKI ET AL.

Examiner

Phu K. Nguyen

Art Unit

2671

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5,8,10-12,15,18-22 and 25-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 3-4,6-7,9,13-14,16-17,23-24 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

Phu K. Nguyen
PHU K. NGUYEN
PATENT EXAMINER
STEP 2400

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20-22, 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ROBERTS et al. (US 6,418,558) in view of RATH (6,510,515).

As per claim 1, Roberts teaches the claimed "communication system including a plurality of subscriber-side units manufactured by respective desired vendors and a station-side unit manufactured by a desired vendor accommodating the subscriber-side units, the station-side unit being capable of carrying out a point-to-multipoint communication with all of the subscriber-side units by sending a message in a manner of point-to-multipoint communication" comprising:

“the station-side unit comprising: a point-to-multipoint message generating unit for generating a point-to-multipoint message; and a group designating message generating unit for generating a group designating message to designate some of the subscriber-side units as a component constituting a group of units which are to receive the point-to-multipoint message” (Roberts, the head end 12, figure 96); and

“the subscriber-side unit comprising: a point-to-multipoint message processing unit for receiving and processing the point-to-multipoint message from the station-side unit” (Roberts, remote units 540, 550).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach “a state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of the group designating message from the station-side unit, a status of the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status” as claimed. However, Raith teaches that such “state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of the group designating message from the station-side unit, a status of the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status” is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the state controlling allows only a limited number of assigned

subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

As per claim 2, Roberts teaches the claimed "method of processing a message for use in a communication system including a plurality of subscriber-side units manufactured by respective desired vendors and a station-side unit manufactured by a desired vendor accommodating the subscriber-side units, the station-side unit being capable of carrying out a point-to-multipoint communication with all of the subscriber-side units by sending a message in a manner of point-to-multipoint communication" (Roberts, the head end 12, the remote stations 540, 550, figure 96).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach "wherein the station-side unit designates some of the subscriber-side units as a component constituting a group of units which are to receive a point-to-multipoint message, and only the subscriber-side units designated as the component constituting the group of units are allowed to receive and process the broadcast message sent from the station-side unit in the manner of point-to-multipoint communication" as claimed. However, Raith teaches that such arrangement "'wherein the station-side unit designates some of the subscriber-side units as a component constituting a group of units which are to receive a point-to-multipoint message, and only the subscriber-side units designated as the component constituting the group of units are allowed to receive and process the broadcast message sent from the station-side unit in the manner of point-to-multipoint communication'" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also

teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the access controlling allows only a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

As per claim 5, Roberts teaches the claimed "station-side unit accommodating a plurality of subscriber-side units manufactured by respective desired vendors, the station-side unit being capable of carrying out a point-to-multipoint communication with all of the subscriber-side units by sending a message in a manner of point-to-multipoint communication" (Roberts, the head end 12, the remote stations 540, 550, figure 96); and "the station-side unit comprising: a point-to-multipoint message generating unit generating a broadcast message in a manner of point-to-multipoint communication" (Roberts, column 95, lines 22-47).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach "a group designating message generating unit for generating a group designating message to designate some of the subscriber-side units as a component constituting a group of units which are to receive the point-to-multipoint communication message" as claimed. However, Raith teaches that such "group designating message generating unit for generating a group designating message to designate some of the subscriber-side units as a component constituting a group of units which are to receive the point-to-multipoint communication

message” is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the access controlling allows only a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 8 adds into claim 5 “a group designation canceling unit for generating a group canceling message which cancels the designation of the grouping effected on arbitrary subscriber-side units” which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches such “group designation canceling unit for generating a group canceling message which cancels the designation of the grouping effected on arbitrary subscriber-side units” is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 51-55). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the cancelling of the access allows flexibly a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 10 adds into claim 8 “when a group designation canceling request is received from the subscriber-side unit, then the group canceling message is sent to at least the subscriber-side unit which has requested the group designation canceling” which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches that “when a group designation canceling request is received from the subscriber-side unit, then the group canceling message is

sent to at least the subscriber-side unit which has requested the group designation canceling" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 10-20, 51-55 – the remote device cancels the subscribe to the broadcast service). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the request for cancelling of the access from subscriber allows flexibly a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 11 adds into claim 5 "when a group designation request is received from the subscriber-side unit, then the group designation message generating unit generates the group designating message so that at least the subscriber-side unit having requested the group designation is designated as a component constituting the group of units" which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches that "when a group designation request is received from the subscriber-side unit, then the group designation message generating unit generates the group designating message so that at least the subscriber-side unit having requested the group designation is designated as a component constituting the group of units" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 10-20, 51-55 – the remote device subscribes to the broadcast service). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the request for access from subscriber allows flexibly assignment of subscriber-side

Art Unit: 2671

units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 12 adds into claim 5 wherein the group designation message generating unit comprises a group identification information assignment message generating unit for generating an assignment message to the subscriber-side units to be designated as a component constituting the group of units as a group designating message, whereby the subscriber-side units are assigned with the same group identification information, and the point-to-multipoint message generating unit is arranged as a group identification information attaching type point-to-multipoint message generating unit which sends a point-to-multipoint message having the group identification information to the component constituting the group of units" which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches that "wherein the group designation message generating unit comprises a group identification information assignment message generating unit for generating an assignment message to the subscriber-side units to be designated as a component constituting the group of units as a group designating message, whereby the subscriber-side units are assigned with the same group identification information, and the point-to-multipoint message generating unit is arranged as a group identification information attaching type point-to-multipoint message generating unit which sends a point-to-multipoint message having the group identification information to the component constituting the group of units" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 10-20, 51-55 – the status variables of the enable state of the subscribers). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

Art Unit: 2671

was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the enable state of the status variable from subscriber allows flexibly assignment of subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

As per claim 15, Roberts teaches the claimed "subscriber-side unit accommodated together with other subscriber-side units in a point-to-multipoint communication network handled by a station-side unit which is manufactured by a desired vendor and capable of carrying out point-to-multipoint communication with all subscriber-side units" comprising:

"the subscriber-side unit comprising: a point-to-multipoint message processing unit for receiving and processing the point-to-multipoint message from the station-side unit" (Roberts, remote units 540, 550).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach "a state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of a group designating message from the station-side unit which designates the subscriber-side unit as a component constituting a group of units which is to receive the point-to-multipoint message, a status of the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status" as claimed. However, Raith teaches that such "a state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of a group designating message from the station-side unit which designates the subscriber-side unit as a component constituting a group of units which is to receive the point-to-multipoint message, a status of the reception and the processing for the point-to-

Art Unit: 2671

multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the state controlling allows only a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 18 adds into claim 15 "a canceling control unit arranged in such a manner that when the subscriber-side unit receives a group canceling message for canceling the designation on the subscriber-side unit itself as a component constituting a group of units from the station-side unit, then the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit are brought to an invalid status" which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches such "canceling control unit arranged in such a manner that when the subscriber-side unit receives a group canceling message for canceling the designation on the subscriber-side unit itself as a component constituting a group of units from the station-side unit, then the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit are brought to an invalid status" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 51-55). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the canceling of the access allows flexibly a limited

number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 19 adds into claim 15 "a reply message returning unit which returns a reply message to the station-side unit when the state control unit controls the point-to-multipoint message processing unit so as to bring the reception and the processing on the point-to-multipoint message to a valid status" which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches that "a reply message returning unit which returns a reply message to the station-side unit when the state control unit controls the point-to-multipoint message processing unit so as to bring the reception and the processing on the point-to-multipoint message to a valid status" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 10-20, 51-55 – the remote device sends the subscribe request to the broadcast service). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the request for access from subscriber allows flexibly assignment of subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 20 adds into claim 15 "a group designation cancellation requesting unit for requesting cancellation of the designation on the subscriber-side unit itself as a component constituting a group of units from the station-side unit" which Roberts does

not teach. Raith teaches that “a group designation cancellation requesting unit for requesting cancellation of the designation on the subscriber-side unit itself as a component constituting a group of units from the station-side unit” is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 10-20, 51-55 – the remote device cancels the subscribe to the broadcast service). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the request for cancelling of the access from subscriber allows flexibly a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Claim 21 adds into claim 15 “a group designation requesting unit for requesting the designation on the subscriber-side unit itself as a component constituting a group of units from the station-side unit” which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches that “a group designation requesting unit for requesting the designation on the subscriber-side unit itself as a component constituting a group of units from the station-side unit” is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 10-20, 51-55 – the status variables of the enable state of the subscribers). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the enable state of the status variable from subscriber allows flexibly assignment of subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Art Unit: 2671

Claim 22 adds into claim 15 "a group identification information holding unit for holding the group identification information assigned by the assigning message sent from the station-side unit, and a group identification information comparing determining unit for comparing the group identification information given to the point-to-multipoint message sent from the station-side unit with group identification information held in the group identification information holding unit, thereby to determine whether or not the two pieces of information are coincident with each other, and the state control unit is arranged to carry out control in such a manner that, if the group identification information comparing determining unit determines that the two pieces of information are coincident with each other, then the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit are brought to a valid status" which Roberts does not teach. Raith teaches that such group identification information unit is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 10-20, 51-55 – the status variables of the enable state of the subscribers). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the enable state of the status variable from subscriber allows flexibly assignment of subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

As per claim 25, Roberts teaches the claimed "communication system" comprising "a station-side unit comprising a broadcast message generating unit and a group designating message generating unit" (Roberts, the head end, figure 96); and "the subscriber-side unit comprising a broadcast message processing unit" (Roberts, remote units) wherein:

"the station-side unit broadcasts to all of the subscriber-side units as a component constituting a groups of unit which are to receive a broadcast message" (Roberts, column 95, lines 20-31).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach "a state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of a group designating message from the station-side unit which designates the subscriber-side unit as a component constituting a group of units which is to receive the point-to-multipoint message, a status of the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status" as claimed. However, Raith teaches that such "a state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of a group designating message from the station-side unit which designates the subscriber-side unit as a component constituting a group of units which is to receive the point-to-multipoint message, a status of the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

Art Unit: 2671

art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the state controlling allows only a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

As per claim 26, Roberts teaches the claimed "method of processing a message for use in a communication system" comprising:

"a station side unit" (Roberts, the head end 32, figure 96); and

"the subscriber side unit" (Roberts, remote units, column 95, lines 20-31).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach "designation information which designates a group of units which are to received a broadcast message" as claimed. Raith teaches that such "designation information which designates a group of units which are to received a broadcast message" is well known in the art. (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the state controlling allows only a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

As per claim 27, Roberts teaches the claimed "station side unit" comprising:

"a broadcast message generating unit" (Roberts, the head end 32, figure 96; column 95, lines 20-31); and

“the subscriber side units” (Roberts, remote units, column 95, lines 20-31).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach “a group designating message generating unit which designates a group of units which are to received a broadcast message” as claimed. Raith teaches that such “designation information which designates a group of units which are to received a broadcast message” is well known in the art. (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the state controlling allows only a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

As per claim 28, Roberts teaches the claimed “subscriber-side unit” comprising “a station-side unit comprising a broadcast message generating unit and a group designating message generating unit” (Roberts, the head end, figure 96); and “the subscriber-side unit comprising a broadcast message processing unit” (Roberts, remote units) wherein:

“a broadcast message processing unit” (Roberts, column 95, lines 20-31).

It is noted that Roberts does not explicitly teach “a state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of a group designating message from the station-side unit which designates the subscriber-side unit as a component constituting a group of units which is to receive the point-to-multipoint message, a status of the reception

Art Unit: 2671

and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status" as claimed. However, Raith teaches that such "a state control unit for controlling, in response to a reception of a group designating message from the station-side unit which designates the subscriber-side unit as a component constituting a group of units which is to receive the point-to-multipoint message, a status of the reception and the processing for the point-to-multipoint message in the point-to-multipoint message processing unit to a valid status" is well known in the art (Raith, column 7, lines 1-20). Raith also teaches that any broadcast system, wire or wireless, can be implemented with his method (column 3, line 63 to column 4, line 25). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of the teaching of Raith, to configure Roberts system as claimed because the state controlling allows only a limited number of assigned subscriber-side units to access the information and therefore enhances the efficiency of the transmission network.

Accordingly, the claimed invention as represented in the claims does not represent a patentable distinction over the art of record.

Claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Art Unit: 2671

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

In claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 16, 17, and 23, the allowable feature is the use of "a vendor identification as a component constituting the group of units".

In claim 9, the allowable feature is "if the station-side unit receives no reply message on the designation from the subscriber-side unit for a predetermined period of time, then the group canceling message addressed to at least the subscriber-side unit is generated."

In claim 14, the allowable feature is "requesting from the subscriber-side unit so as to confirm the number of received point-to-multipoint communication messages."

In claim 24, the allowable feature is "counting a number of point-to-multipoint messages received by the point-to-multipoint message processing unit; and a received message number notifying unit for notifying the station-side unit of the counting result yielded by the message counting unit when a confirmation request on the received number of the point-to-multipoint messages is received from the station-side unit."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phu K. Nguyen whose telephone number is (703)305 - 9796. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Phu K. Nguyen
May 28, 2004

Phu K. Nguyen
PHU K. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 2400